



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

in the University of Glasgow. Most of the essays were originally written in response to the incitement of some temporary circumstance. Their scholarly type and philosophic treatment give them a value far from temporary. It is the author's conviction throughout that "there is no need so imperative, none from whose fulfilment our social welfare would flow so full and free, as the convincing enunciation of a few principles which have the intrinsic right to be dominant." The purpose running throughout the book is to question the principles involved in our social philosophies, for, as the author maintains, "principles are very powerful, either for mischief or for good. They may appear to be remote from practice; but they are, in truth, the most practical forces of all. They warp our judgment of *all* facts if they are false; they inform our judgment if they are true."

The thirteen essays or lectures group themselves under the following six general titles, The Working Faith of the Social Reformer, The Moral Aspect of the Fiscal Question, The Child and Heredity, Idealism and Politics, Social and Individual Evolution, and Social Responsibilities. The discussions under these divisions vary from philosophic treatises to popular discussions. Of the latter class are four lectures under the caption "Social Responsibilities," addresses primarily to the business men of Glasgow. Their tone is eminently sane and conservative.

Of a more philosophic and abstract nature are the essays grouped under the title, "Idealism and Politics." Here the author seeks to advance one of those principles, which has the "intrinsic right to be dominant" and of which he feels the need is "so imperative." The author discusses idealism and concludes by showing that "idealism is not in the least unique in that it has taken a spiritual view of human life; it is not from that either its merits or its demerits flow. Its uniqueness lies in the fact that it has endeavored to employ the conception of spirit in the way in which the natural sciences employ *their* dominating hypothesis. It is for it a principle of research in knowledge, and of reform in private and public conduct. Idealism would follow the self-articulation of spirit in the history of beliefs and institutions, even as biology seeks to follow the evolution of natural life from form to form in an ascending series. Its task is only begun. It is no complete theory rounded and finished."

This idealistic philosophy is the characteristic viewpoint of the book. Whether one accept or reject this hypothesis there is much of great value and general interest in the author's presentation of his subject. The style of the lectures is scholarly, the subject matter excellent, and their philosophy well worthy of the careful consideration of all thinkers interested in social reform.

FRANK D. WATSON.

University of Pennsylvania.

Kennan, G. *Tent Life in Siberia.* Pp. xv. 482. Price, \$2.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1910.

Bates, L. *The Russian Road to China.* Pp. ix, 391. Price, \$3.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1910.

These books stand at opposite poles of our knowledge of Siberia and its

peoples. Mr. Kennan's story is based on his first trip to Siberia in 1865, an expedition largely of an exploring character though supported by a commercial company which planned a land telegraph to Europe by way of Asia. There was then no thought of international conflict; the imperial designs of Russia seemed to have a free field. Like all stories of adventure the daily experiences have almost a touch of romance.

Though the theme of the story is now forty years old it deals with subjects of contemporary interest. The home life of the natives of the far northeast has changed but little, the characteristics of the country, especially in Eastern Siberia, have been affected by immigration and the railroad only to a slight degree. Aside from the study of the natives, the splendid character of the adventure holds the reader's attention. Cossack weddings, reindeer and dog teams, native folk lore and religion, bear hunts and kindred subjects make the story often approach fiction in its interest.

Mr. Bates' journey emphasizes the present day. He shows us the conditions of travel on the commodious Trans-Siberian railroad where Mr. Kennan describes a five-thousand-mile sledge journey. He pictures the cosmopolitan civilization growing up on the hither and farther sides of Lake Baikal, the great increase of Siberian population and commerce, the international rivalries, the crude civilization of Mongolia, and its unique priesthood. Besides these chapters there are discussions of the place of the Mongals in history, Russian expansion and the place of Russia and China in world politics. The author is evidently in sympathy with the imperial ambitions of the Northern Empire. The books can very profitably be read together, for Mr. Kennan sketches the ground work, the conditions before the opening of the country, and Mr. Bates emphasizes the present day developments.

CHESTER LLOYD JONES.

University of Wisconsin.

Lingley, C. R. *The Transition in Virginia from Colony to Commonwealth.*

Pp. 218. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1910.

Dr. Lingley has made an interesting and instructive analysis of the evolution of the Virginia Commonwealth, which to an important degree is the evolution of self-government. In his review of the westward migration the study would be more satisfactory were the emigrants from eastern Virginia differentiated more clearly by classes and creeds, since this explains their attitude to the established church and the crown, and their subsequent vigor in supporting the revolutionary movement.

Due emphasis is placed on tobacco as a commodity of commerce as well as the part it played in the controversial period preceding the passage of the Stamp Act. In the chapter dealing with Governor Dunsmore's administration appears a detailed narrative of how Patrick Henry, the fearless advocate of the Dissenters, became a daring leader in the first pre-Revolutionary force-of-arms movement. The tracing of the consolidation of sentiment between the colonies, following Virginia's initial move in appointing a committee of correspondence, is an important part of the contribution.